PROMENADED WITH MASKS ON.

The Automobile Brings a New Curiosity

to Town.

An incident on Fifth avenue last Sunday

seems to portend a new danger for the

chauffeur. In the days when the bicycle

was in the height of its popularity it was

common to see men and women, too, walking about town in bicycle costume.

The exceeding comfort of this form of

dress was in a measure an excuse for wear-

ing it on inappropriate occasions; and,

indeed, the bicycle skirt was the forerunner

of the sensible rainy-weather skirt. Had

t not been for the former the rainy-weather

skirt would never have come into the gen-

Another evidence of the tendency of a

few New York people toward wearing

improperly clothing intended for special

kinds of sport is the appearance upon the

more frequented streets from time to time

of women in riding habits and men with

boots and spurs. A woman is to be seen

crop in hand and holding up the skirt of

All yachtamen know how monstrously

well-fitting riding costume.

Coney Island or South Beach.

used to be the correct yachting cap.

When the automobile rushed into favor

by those who had taken up the costly recrea-

papers that first brought here a hint of the

peculiarities which were soon to mark the

A fiercely military cap like that worn in

From the Montered Study Stor.
Minutenal's many towns: pans distinguished at left the school of the layer factor disposet.

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amateur chauffeur

eral use it now has.

THE SILV MONDAY NOVEMBER

DEADLY HUNTING OF DUCKS.

RISKS OF MARKET GUNNERS ON THE WISCONSIN LAKES.

What It Means to Be Caught in a Sink Box by a Storm -- Men Who Are Encased in lee -- Instinctive Skill Reached by Men who Kill Ducks but Don't Eat Them.

There is no harder work than that of shooting ducks on the Wisconsin lakes, and under some circumstances there is not much work that is more dangerous. The peril of it comes from stormy water, frail blinds, cranky boats and the excellent chance afforded to catch pneumonia.

The old Wisconsin duck hunter is almost always a strong man, but he is strong because nature made him so. Otherwise he would be dead. The rigor of the sport is proved by the fact that, with the exceptions of the persons who kill ducks to sell them, it is a rare thing to find a man of more than 40 willing to endure the discomforts of shooting from a blind in the early Western winter merely for the fun of it.

The steady ducker has one test which he applies to the weather. If it is cold enough to freeze the water as it splashes from the waves and falls on the decoys, cold enough to freeze it so rapidly that in a little while the heads of the wooden birds become solid chunks of ice, making them top-heavy and turning them belly up, a reasonable amount of sport may be expected in blind shooting. If the decoys ride out an hour without turning from the weight of upper ice, the only thing to do is to sit still, smoke when a fellow feels like it and pray for an occasional shot.

Professional hunters are not long-lived. They have money all through the summer and they lead lives of excess. In the winter they are subjected to such exposure and perform such unhealthful work that decay begins long before it should. They die usually about 50, when they die natural deaths. Many of them are drowned, and accidents arising from handling guns with

benumbed fingers are many.

They do their own cooking and they live on the plainest of food, generally bacon. bread and coffee, with an occasional can of tomatoes and a semi-occasional hunk of beef. They slaughter habitually the finest food in the world, but it is not for their

A market hunter would as soon think of eating a two-dollar bill as of eating a pair of canvasbacks. Indeed, the canvas backs are so much money to him.

Sometimes, when there is a camp of genlemen sportsmen within reach, they are visited by market hunters, who come over to find out how much of their game is being slain by the strangers and when the strangers are going to get out and leave the birds to their legitimate owners.

At such times it is at once a funny and a pathetic thing to see the market hunters tand about ill at ease and look, with a kind of fascinated horror, at men calmly devouring redheads, mallards, jacksnipe and teal. It is exactly the feeling which comes over a knot of sensible people when a vain-glorious spendthrift lights a ten-cent cigar with a five-dollar Treasury note.

Being bidden to the feast, however, they fall to with a speed and endurance discounting the best efforts of any man reared in the city. It is probably the only game they have tasted in the season-and most certainly all that they will taste-and they rise to the occasion.

ney smell ducky and there are feathers their pockets and inside of their rubber boots, but the taste of duck broiled on live wood coals is almost as foreign to them as to a horse. So far as knowledge extends, the only market shooters in the world who will put canvasbacks into their own stomachs when the birds are worth M a pair in New York city are the folks are a long-legged, knobby-elbowed, hardfeatured independent set of fishers and hunters, and generally they do not care

whether school keeps or not.
In all Wisconsin lakes of the smaller class the waters are comparatively shallow. Along the banks wild rice grows in season and fruits and falls down before the ice comes. Rushes, however, and flags locally called sword-grass-stand up nearly all of the winter and make excellent cover.

There is a clause in the Wisconsin Game law which forbids the erection of an artificial blind away from the shore. It is also illegal to shoot ducks before sunrise or after sunset, but this is by the way. The restriction concerning the erection of artificial blinds has had the effect partly to do away with the old tank blinds or sink boxes, which were placed far out in the lake, from which enormous execution was done. Many men are forced, consequently, to depend upon the rushes for concealment

bere is nothing in the law to prevent the higing of a bost in the tangle. This is done by driving it as fer in as it can be made to so and then bending down the rushes over These boats are narrow, do not show more than six inches of freeboard and are painted a dull dun, mixed with green. They blend admirably with the surround-

ing legetation. As an additional preto break off a quantity of rushes and stick them on the sides of the boat, where they Fand up straight. Also the men in the place bunches of rushes in their It is ampound be for the human ove to

diving neh them at 200 yards, and a rapidly ting duck is not apt to nor them at alnot that they keep perfectly still. tiet the market hunter is certain to do as a duck will match the movement hand sometimes a half mile away ile eye has been unable to separate

glid body from the surroundingscontracts people who cannot remain meteories when a least of maliards is play into the decays. Times propie in their heads in under to allowing groups of the birds, and then they " is employ recommending programme.

the rist mont for a living arrange a great small on audiency that distance of the tours of their water. They or each total facts that the studies are

contains up to the electricity institute. on continented the singete points coper direction. The next instant e e facts, followers for a stall knownconstant broader with their the impairer of the being shorted to the busings conditions of the respectations of the restriction of the restriction

other trained field shots, is as mechanical

s the formation of letters with a pen. The gun goes to the shoulder pointed correctly and the forefinger crooks at the right instant as a matter of habit, and not as a matter of thought. This re quires years of steady intelligent practice and it costs more money than to learn to play a game of billiards like Slosson's, unless a man happens to be born a shot, which happens once in 700,000 times.

The perils of the ducker have been much decreased by the partial abolishment of the sink box. This murderous device is still used, however, in defiance of law when the market potters believe that they will not be caught They are not caught often On the larger lakes the man who enters a

sink box early in December not only risks arrest, a fine and possible imprisonment, but he also gravely risks his life. In order to be of any service the box must be sunk not less than a mile from the land, because ducks, often shot at, seek the very centre of the lakes, where they do no feeding, but are reasonably safe from any one except the box man.

The tank, which is made generally of water-tight planking, is 4 feet long by 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. It is sunk by being filled with water until its upper edge is not more than six inches above the surface. It is then tied to immovable stakes, which stick out a foot, and is bailed out.

Rushes are fastened along its edges with much skill and attention to detail and at a distance of fifty yards it is an exact imita-tion of a clump of water plants. Into this contrivance the ducker gets, with his gun and shells.

He lies in a half-recumbent position, his knees crooked and his head resting on the planking. So disposed, a man can get colder in fifteen minutes than in any other possible posture in an hour.

His partner, who has brought him in a small boat, pulls for the shore and leaves him for the day. It is the intention to return about dark, take him on board pick up the decoys and dead ducks,.

The decoys, generally mallards or redheads, safely anchored, are scattered all about him, riding gallantly with their heads to the wind. For the ensuing hours his business will be to lie still, to shoot straight, and to come as near to death from freezing as is possible and yet live. His peril comes from the fact that north-

vestern weather is proverbially uncertain. If the wind rises, he will experience much additional discomfort. If it blows harden the waves will be piling over him, icy cold, without cessation. The low freeboard of the box is practically no protection at all. If, as is not unlikely, a full gale begins,

his position will become one of extreme risk. The box in which he sits is anchored strongly enough. There is no danger that it will sink, for it is tied firmly to the poles, which have been planted so as to stand any shock administered by the lake waves. But in a half hour the ice will be on his clothing an inch thick and it will grow thicker for every minute that he spends in his exposed place. He could not suffer more intensely if within the Arctic Circle. The chances will be that his companion cannot put off to his rescue in a boat, which would swamp as soon as it got clear of the

shore rushes.
Swimming a mile to firm land through that sort of water is, of course, an impossibility It becomes simply a question of his ability to endure until the storm dies down. Under these fearfully inimical conditions, some market hunters have shown a vitality truly remarkable.

They have remained in their boats through the better part of a day and all of the following night, buffeted by the billows, a solid pillar of ice from head to foot, compelled to remain almost motionless, able only to jerk their legs and spasmodically mer themselves with their arms, powis to move a finger when lifted from
tanks and yet they have come around
right within two hours after being the compared and the only trace of hammer themselves with their arms, powerless to move a finger when lifted from their tanks and yet they have come around stripped, rolled in heated blankets and dosed

with brandy.

For one such exhibition of endurance, however, there have been twenty instances of permanent disablement, wreckage of health or death. More than once, when the rescue boat approached in the morning, its single occupant has found a quiet rigid figure sitting in the blind, its ice-covered arms clasped tightly across its breast in a last effort to hug in a little warmth and its ice-masked face staring out across the tumbling waters. Lashed by the winds, stung by the spin-drift, gradually coffined in crystals, what the man suffered in the

long hours no other man will ever know. Whiskey is always left with the occupant of the blind but in such a temperature and such a wind a full keg of it would not do any good. There is a cold in which like all other forms of alcohol, oses its stimulating power and this cold can be felt any roaring winter's night in the centre of a Wisconsin lake.

Not All Leed Solely to Economice Space One Red That Cast \$1.000

All purchasers of folding beds do not buy them solely for the sake of saving room. According to a manufacturer, some people with ample house room at command buy them, for one reason, so that the rooms in which they are placed can be put to other

This manufacturer mentioned one New York family is whose house are eleven fine folding beds. Any room in the house designed for and equipped as a sleeping room mid castly be transformed from a bedroom to one that had no appearance of a

there are produced novadays folding seds of one kind and smother that are sold at now prices, but the most costly of the fiver folding bests may easily ise pretty

dear affairs.
The manufacturer told of the elaborately doe igned and finished folding had that must \$1,000, the cost of the sarving above having

Letting the Bid Man's I norest

From the Lectroit Foor Form

It was notified many time ago that he was to make the next feel and the father of a part of the period. Seet of part formation the father of a part of the period. Seet of part formation the father of the seeing time to private and part feel and the period that arity, property as the same father shall be some property as the attendance shall be some formation that are the same formation for an are weeker. These I remaindered are made to the private date of actual field that are the part for an arithment where I accommended are made to the state of the part of the private formation and the part for the shall related to make the field and a father of the private formation of the part of the private formation of

THE GRATEFUL GRIZZLY BEAR

AT LEAST UNCLE CROSBY SAW GOOD QUALITIES IN HIM.

Story of How a Guide Lost a Chinaman and Gained a Friend in Ephraim-How the Bear Sought to Reward the Man -- An Intelligent Animal He Was, Too.

While a grizzly isn't generally credited with having the bland benevolence of the black bear," remarked Uncle Crosby, the truthful guide, in reminiscent tones to the party of campers who had been talking over old times in the Northwest, "yet there s a freedom from fickleness and a steadfastness of purpose about old Ephraim that

reson can't help admiring.

"Treat a grizzly fairly, don't make too much fuss over the occasional disappearance of a superfluous Chinaman, and the bia fellow will prove himself a friend who can be depended upon in any emergency. Always supposing he isn't more than usually nungry himself.

"When I was making a business of guiding hunting parties in the Northwest I got pretty well acquainted with a big grizzly who made his home in the hills north of our summer camp. I knew him by sight quite a while before we could have been said to be really friends.

"Then it was through a Chinaman that he grizzly and I got to be real chummy. But I don't think the Chinaman meant to do either of us a good turn. Which was as it should have been, for neither the grizzly nor I would have liked to be under obligations to a heathen.

"One afternoon I wandered out alone from the camp up on the hills. Thinking I might run across some game I took my rifle with me.

"I hadn't gone far when I heard calls like those of a person in mighty distressful circumstances. I hurried over the crest of a little elevation and looking down I saw a Chinaman up a small tree.

"The Chink was clinging to a branch.
The branch wasn't any too strong, and

"The Chink was clinging to a branch. The branch wasn't any too strong, and every few seconds it would sway down to within a few feet of the ground.

"Just under the branch sat the big grizzly that I had come to know by sight. When the branch swayed the grizzly would reach up in an expectant sort of way.

"But he wasn't hurried or rude about it, just acting like a bear that was inviting the Chinaman to drop in and get better acquainted. And from the way the branch cracked and trembled it was evident that it wouldn't be a long time before the Chinaman would accept the kindly invitation.

"I wanted to do the right thing under the circumstances, but I was clean puzzled to know what it was. Of course the Chinaman expected I would use my gun and drive the grizzly away. But a Chinaman in a Western camp expects a good many things he don't get, and, on the other hand, gets some things he don't expect. And here was a native-born, American grizzly, who wanted his dinner and had been waiting quite a while for it.

"It seemed to me it would be as bad as robbing a blind baby for me to use my gun and drive off that innocent, trusting half-starved grizzly. While I was debating the matter the grizzly looked up at me in a pleading but confident way.

"I know you are not the sort of man who would rob a poor, hungry bear of his dinner,' that grizzly seemed to be saying.

"That pathetic, trusting look melted my heart." 'Chinamen are far from uncommon.'

my heart.
"Chinamen are far from uncommon, I said to myself. There are 400,000,000 of them in China and considerably more of them in China and considerably more than we want in America. It seems to me that the bear would miss his dinner a good deal more than this community will miss that particular Chinaman.

"Perhaps it isn't up to me to go and shake the Chinaman down. But I am certain the least I can do as a fair-minded man is to let the bear and the Chinaman settle their difference of opinion without any interference on my part.

"After it's all over if either the bear or the Chink has any complaint to make I'll be ready to listen to him.'

the Chinaman was his big hat, which was lying under the tree to the branches of which he had been hanging.

"When I got back to camp I looked around for the Chinaman to ask him if he didn't think I had acted fairly. Even if he should say

think I had acted fairly. Even if he should say no I hoped to persuade him to change his mind. But the Chinaman never showed up to make any complaint, so I knew I had done the right thing.

"After that the old grizzly took no end of pains to show his gratitude toward me. Why, he went to so much trouble that I feit almost ashamed, seeing that I had done nothing for him except to let him have a spare Chinaman.

spare Chinaman.

"About two weeks after the grizzly had enjoyed the Celestial dinner I started on a

bunt for some big-horns. I was anxious to get them, for a tourist had promised me a big price for a pair of good horns.

I wasn't very hopeful, though, for mountain sheep are about as shy customers as there are in the West. Finally I sighted a pair away off on the top of a clift.

I leages to work toward them. Pretty

"I began to work toward them. Pretty soon I noticed that they were running in my direction. I couldn't make out the reason for this, but it wasn't my place to ask questions. ask questions
"So I hid behind a rock and when the

"So I hid behind a rock and when the sheep got in range dropped both of them. While I was getting off the horns and potted-ering over the question why such usually sharp-sighted animals had run almost into my arms I happened to look up at the cliff where I had first seen them. "There, standing on the cliff, a smile of placid kindness on kis face, was my friend the grizzly. The good-hearted old fellow had appreciated I was after the sheep. So he had strolled to the windward of them, the sheep had taken fright at the scent and run directly into range, just as Ephraim had calculated they would. "I waved my hand at him. He bobted his head as much as to say. I know you're my friend and you're all right and welcome to anything on this range." When I had out off the horns I trudged hack to camp, leaving the hedics. And that hindly old hear scrambed down from the

When I had out of the horse I tradged back to comp, leaving the bodies. And that shock to comp, leaving the bodies. And that is not you district, and entoyed a good district, helpsy in the consciousness that he had done something to make life emiser for a worthy man. Quite a number of times after that the grizzly helpsed me in hunting capsellitions by driving game in the right direction. He was a mighty intelligent old follow two and approximated that I milested the recommenty tools of the resist to grathing parties of tenries through the waste for a first through the world approximated that I milested the recommenty tools of the resist to grathing parties of tenries through the waste of the party that dishot is now would about shoulding that the continues that are stated in any task all its range. Then the contribute would

raddition of lamb lands through the cold general saids whater through the cold general patterns of what a terminative for game is to distributed by marked the late of the terminate to the terminate the said the late of the benefit and terminate through the said through the terminate to the benefit and property to manufact fact, a post and any gran terminate. There is admired to the late of south and terminate the said of south desired and federated in the said of south desired and federated in the said of south desired and federated in the said of south said of south said. There is no said to said the said of south said said the said of said said said the said of said said the said of said the said and said the said the said of said the sai in the first and an arriver at a past to the proper displace to the

fore the wolves would catch up with me. I scrambled up into a tree.

Pretty soon up came the wolves. There was a big band of them and they evidently meant business. They squatted in a circle about the tree and looked up in a patient decided sort of way as much as to say:

"Don't hurry on our account. But whenever you are ready to do business, we'll try and accommodate you."

"The winter nights in the foothills are the real thing for cold. I knew it was only a question of a few hours when I would be so numbed that I couldn't stay on the branch where I perched. The wolves would do the rest.

"The work was about a patient of the Stage He is quite a Matter-of-Fact Person—is Thoughtful, at Times Serious, but Seldom Sad, and Not at All Like the Star Actor as Usually Pictured.

Dave Warfield had just dressed for the second act. He wore the baggy trousers

second act. He wore the baggy trousers and queer boots that he sports as evening dress in the "Auctioneer" when he personates Mr. Levi of Lexington avenue. Oddlyenough he did not suggest a make-up

do the rest.

"I'm afraid a few buttons and sweet memories will soon be all that is left of the most truthful and skilful guide in the West.' I said to myself in a resigned sort of way. But I certainly am sorry to have so good But I certainly am sorry to have so good a man die so young.

"While I was wondering how the pearly gates would look from the inside, and cursing myself for being such a fool as to leave my gun behind in camp I noticed a rumpus on the outside of the ring of welves. Then a big bear broke through. He hurried to the foot of the tree and looked up at me in an eager, questioning sort of fashion.

"If he can climb the tree he can have me now," I thought. 'If he can't, he will have to settle the matter with the wolves. In any case, I can't figure out where I'm going to break much winner."

"And then, to my joy, I recognized that it was my old friend, the grateful grizzly. He recognized me at the same instant. He whirled around to the wolves.

"This is a friend of mine," he seemed to be saying in the animal language, 'and and it was quite embarrassing, for his collar, which he fastens as he enters, flared from its moorings on either side. He wore no coat or waistcoat. It was disconcerting to find him so natural looking and without the vivid lips and cavernous eyes of the usual stage hero behind the scenes. His wispy hair and whiskers and his bald

forehead were quite as real looking off as on the stage. He was absolutely calm and unruffled; placid as though he had not just responded to two encores, each one wildly enthusiastic.

Every one else in sight was excited. Stage hands hurried across the hall as though the whole thing depended on them. Others to be saying in the animal language, 'and I'd thank you not to bother him any longer.' were carrying off the furnishings of Levi's old shop in baskets, for the properties used in this scene are all real. They are "Just to sort of emphasize his meaning he gave the nearest wolf a blow on the head with his big paw. It smashed the wolf's skull as if it had been caught under an ore not painted on canvas, but are actual old junk in the way of marked-down goods "The other wolves seemed to disagree with the good bear. He started in to per-suade them to look at the matter in the obtained from the dealers in out-of-theway quarters of the town.
"No, I'm not busy now," said Mr. Warfield,

as though he had a good hour before him instead of the brief curtain pause. "No, I'm never nervous. I think you have to be as cool as possible if you want to do the best work with your audience. Oh, yes, I've heard of the highly strung actor, keyed up to a terrible tension before he can go on, but I'm not that way a bit."

He sat down comfortably as though he were going to enjoy a chat. There isn't the suggestion of a pose about him. It is almost disconcerting to one who has met favorite actors- and been stunned and scared by them.

"Of course you have a bulldog?" I said. "No," he said gravely.
"No?" said the reporter incredulously.

"No," he repeated sadly, "not yet. course, I don't deny that I look forward to owning a buildog some day. Every actor does who has any ambition."

with the good bear. He started in to persuade them to look at the matter in the way he did.

"The wolves put up a fierce argument, but they were outclassed by the big grizzly. Every time he landed a blow with his big paw a wolf joined the great wolf majority.

"In the end such of the wolves as were alive decided the bear was right and that they didn't want to dine on any friend of his. Those who could crawled away.

"I slid down from the tree, almost embraced the grateful grizzly, and wept tears of pure joy as I thought of all the good he had done in the world.

"The grizzly trotted back to within sight of the camp to make sure I would be safe. There he stopped, bobbed his head affectionately and as if he was saying good-by and went back to the mountains.

"I little thought it would be the last time I would look on his noble countenance. But the next day I went East on business. I was away several months. When I returned to camp the grizzly was gone.

"Either he had been shot or met with some accident, or had become lonely and wandered away. But he certainly was a grizzly of talents, and free from the fickleness of disposition and shortness of temper too common among ordinary bears. There was no use trying to guy him; grizzly of talents, and free from the fickle-ness of disposition and shortness of temper too common among ordinary bears. "Affable?" said the truthful guide in con-clusion. "I don't know that you could say grizzlies are exactly affable. And it don't do to get too familiar with them on short acquaintance. But once touch his heart and there is no limit to the gratitude of a grizzly." that was evident. The interviewer had purposed telling him that she thought him perfectly hateful in his play. Then she was going to ask him if he liked salted almonds, and if he wasn't glad to get away from the atmosphere of Weber & Fields's, but she saw that he had answers ready.

from the atmosphere of Weber & Fields's, but she saw that he had answers ready.

"I suppose you felt sure of success when you started out as a star?"

"I can't say that I did. I liked the play and my part in it, but who can say what is going to be a success? I had played the comic Jew for so long that it seemed hazardous to try to bring out any pathetic side of the character. I don't know that I did try. It sort of happened. Then I had always made up my nose with an exaggerated effect of the typical Hebrew nose, and it seemed as though I wasn't quite dressed without it."

"I know, just like a girl feels in evening dress without any powder on?"

"Yes, I suppose it's like that."

"I suppose you've always longed to do serious parts?"

"No—I haven't. Nor historic heroes. It's all work, you know, an actor's life,

"No-I haven't. Nor historic heroes. It's all work, you know, an actor's life, and I think we're credited with a lot more dreaming about art than most of us indulge in. It's practical business and very hard work, and the production and rehearsal of this piece before we brought it to town was a strenuous experience for us all."

"But you are a comedian, aren't you?"

"I don't know. What do you think about it?"

"I always thought you were until this

"I always thought you were until this piece was put on."

"Pathos and comedy are very nearly allied. The smile and the tear are close to each other. I first realized that, when I

saw Joseph Jefferson play Rip Van Winkle many years ago. In that play it is the transition from one emotion to the other that gives it its great human interest. That is why it still holds its audiences misused the ordinarily inoffensive yachting cap has been. It became at last almost as common a sight in the mountains and woods of the interior as it was on the sands of

That is why it still holds its audiences after so many years.

"I suppose you are one of those comedians with a naturally sad disposition?"

No — I'm not at all sad. I always used to read Riley's poems though and recite them. They have the human feeling expressed in humor and pathos brought in close conjunction in some of the verses. "Griggsby's Station' is like that and 'Down at the Capitol." Joy and sorrow alternate in their suggestions. The real salts of the amateur fleet were so disgusted with the raids upon their especial style of headgear that they are now wearing soft felt hats, Tam-o'Shanters anything, in fact, that is totally unlike what their suggestions.
The Jew character is more misrepre-

"The Jew character is more misrepresented on the stage to-day than any other. The comic Irishman and German and Italian are not as a rule vulgar, but the Jew usually is, in his stage personations. Frederic de Belleville in one of the old Belasco and De Mille comedies gave the first stage representation of the dignity of the modern Jew. The Zangwill efforts were somewhat abortive in their results. was to be expected that it, too, would exercise an influence upon the clothes worn tion. It was the illustrations in the French

we in their results
When you come to express the many
ides of the Hebraic character of the com-A hereely military cap like that worn in the Russian army was observed to be in favor. Then there followed long dust coats, leather jackets, welrd looking goggles, and at last black masks such as the theatrical burglar disguises himself with. The driving of a racing automobile is undensably a serious matter quite as serious in fact as the driving of the monstrous machines, the ten-wheeled is compitives that haul express trains on the great trunk lines. So it is hardly to be wondered at that automobilists should adopt an awelinspiring workmantlike dress. Still it does look a little out of place to see a leather-lacketest, masked man soberly guiding a five-mile an hour machine along the asphalting of a city street.

But the height of this kind of absurdity was attained has Sanday by two individuals class missel with the throng that prometizated in Fifth avenue all the beautiful afternass. When you come to express the many sides of the Hebraic character of the comedy type it becomes more simple and at the same time more difficult, simple for the fact that you can always do more with an audience moved emotionally than one sitting in cold criticism, untouched either by mitth or sadness. The difficulty is in swifehing the auditors from the laugh during the serious bits. They have laughed at the chrewdness, the bargaining spirit and the queer clothes of the Jew. Now you suddenly want them to feel pity, sympathy, admiration. It is not so hard with the quick New York audiences. They can feel an effect better in New York than in any other city in the United States.

It's not all in the words or the voice or the face even. No, it's semething you must feel and send out to the hease over the footlights. Face and voice and all help.

the factlights. Face and voice and all help in the illusion.

The Hebrew second-hand costning dealthe New York are not all Lense. Oh mo, by no means. But he're a type, and an interrecting one. He embedded the devotion to family that is much a choinstive trail of the Helmey. It count't any personal amplation that make Levi formation that challed the such to advantage the oil chop, but rathers a wish to advantage the cold chop, but rathers a wish to advantage the cold chop, but rathers a wish to advantage the cold chop, but rathers a finite would increase the cold increase that the result has be to be t discussed. These two persons were or thary business slothes, but on their heads ore automobile cape and the oppor part They may not have been real automo-tilists, although they evidently wished to give the impression that they were The strongs part of the slow was that the pair attracted almost to attention as that the passed the crowd manifesting that injuries must be the passed to the passed of the state of great chief.

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The star Marriages people were dismost moderly flavors I havele Karriages; completely discussed in the second completely with an experience of the second completely with an experience for such participation of place to be a superior participation of the participation of the second completely with the participation of the second completely and place of place Thomas are discussed and participations of the second completely of the second complet

"This prop go shows here the enterior to profession to attack that I year I couldn't go many whater in particular to attack it is an experience of the profession that I measured his property of the profession that attack that attack the type and part has received and allogar containing in a real attack that there are the profession to be a property of the area and the profession are the profession are the profession and the profession are the profession and the profession are the profession and the profession are the pro

Shakespeare. I have no such designs. I ONE CALLING WOMAN ISN'T IN prefer to read him."
"Have you a Secretary?"

"No."
Do you come to the theatre in an auto-

"No, a trolley car."
"Don't you get pretty, scented notes?"
"Tut, tut."

"Don't you have any fads?"
"No!"
"Well, make up something: I wish to write all about you, and you're too un-"I'm sorry, but I can't help it; I can't

"I'm sorry, but I can't nelp it, I can't make up anything. Do you want me to tell you I've lost diamonds?",
"Yes, that's lovely. Go on."
"I haven't any to lose."
"Not even a scarfpin?"
"Not a collar button."
A man put his head in the door and said:

"Not a collar button."

A man put his head in the door and said:
"Curtain's up, Mr. Warfield!"
"Oh, dear me," said the interviewer,
"and you have to go on? I'm sorry to
have kept you here, taking up your resting time. Good-by; good-by!"

"There's no hurry," said Warfield, looking at his watch, "I have fully four minutes yet."

THE HARLEM SHIP CANAL. Work at a Standstill, Though Far From Completed.

Work on the Harlem ship canal is far from being finished, but it has been for a long time at a stand-still owing to lack of funds. Of the \$100,000 appropriated for the work by the River and Harbor act of March 3, 1899, only about \$1,000 remains. This sum is held in reserve to be used in

case of emergency.

The River and Harbor bill of last year failed to pass Congress. The engineers estimate the amount which can be profitably expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, at \$300,000. In the meantime the work that has been

done is in a measure being undone. The 12-foot channel made four years ago between High Bridge and the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek has been reduced to ten feet. The banks on both sides of this section are soft and the deposit of mud is quite rapid. It will cost a very considerable sum to

restore the channel to its former depth. At the ordinary rate of progress the origi-

are no statistics to show. In fact, until within a few months no effort has been made to get any statistics bearing on the subject.

Last summer the army engineers in charge of the river and harbor improvements requested the New York Central Railroad to turn in monthly reports of all vessels passing the railroad drawbridges across the Harlem River, together with the character of their cargoes and their estimated values. These reports have been regularly turned in and next summer there probably will be published figures from which an estimate may be made of the actual good done by the canal work.

In round numbers it is estimated that commerce on the Harlem has increased 20 per cent. since 1895 and that the dockage along the river has doubled in tengyears. So far as can be foreseen work on the Harlem ship canal seems likely to be indefinitely prolonged. The tendency is constantly toward greater draught in vessels. Already the mean depth of fifteen feet provided for in the original plan would be too shallow for a large number of vessels. When such a channel is provided demands will probably be made for a greater depth. Before this work was begun the Harlem River had a natural fair channel 10 feet deep at low water from the East River near Hell Gate to Morris Dock, a distance of five miles, except at High Bridge, where the depth was reduced to six feet by the débris of stone carried into the river during the construction of the bridge.

For a mile further to Fordham Landing, it had a crooked channel seven feet deep.

From Kings bridge to the Hudson River, a distance of one and three-quarter miles. Spuyten Duyvil Creek had a natural available depth of about 4 feet at low water. At Kings bridge the channel between the

At Kings bridge the channel between the two inlets was narrow and nearly cut off by a ledge of rocks, awash at low tide.

The mean rise of tide in the Harlem River was from 5.5 to 6 feet; in Spuyten Duyvil Creek it was 3.8 feet. Mean high water level in the Hudson River at Spuyten Duyvil Creek was nearly a foot lower and one hour and forty minutes earlier than in the Har-

lem River. Now the original project for cleaning Now the original project for cleaning out and improving this water way, adopted in 1875 and modified in 1879 and 1886, provided for a continuous channel from the East River to the Hudson River 400 feet wide and 15 feet deep, mean low water, except just north of High Bridge, where the width was reduced to 375 feet, and in the rock cut through Dyckman Meadow, which was to be made \$50 feet wide and 18 feet deep mean low water. The estimated cost of the work was \$2,700,000.

Last year's report showed that from the

Last year's report showed that from the Hudson River to Macomb's Dam Bridge the improved channel was 12 feet deep and from 180 to 350 feet wide, while at and near the Hudson River it was 400 feet at and and from 180 to 350 feet wide, while at and near the Hudson River it was 400 feet wide. In addition to the shoaling already men-tioned between High Bridge and the mouth of Spuvten Duyvil Creek, the channel had shoaled in the cut through Dyckman Mea-dow to 15 feet, it having been originally 18 feet deep.

To complete the amended project there remains widening the channel to the full

remains widening the channel to the full width of from 35c to 40c feet, deepening it uniformly to 15 feet and levelling the backs where necessary.

Eastly Expinined. From the London Tit-Hits

naturalist cutertained a company of disto a district they all ment out in the garden. In the center of the grounds there bound on a pederate is large class gives time of their greats inspected to touch the ground their ready for mounting the most found to his amagnitude that it was worned to the sun like them on the single formed to the sun like them on the single formed to the sun like them on the single formed to the sun like them on the single formed to the sun like the minimulated this discover? In the children gives to the particular of the sun periods guines.

What could be the consection.

From the M. Louis State Street No. Some populate track great conditions appril control state

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SHE HASN'T OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTIES OF TAXIDERMY.

"Thank Heaven!" Says a Man Who Hag -But Women Are the Best Customers the Taxidermists Have and New York Gets the Bulk of Their Trade.

There is one menagerie in town where a man who is not a Daniel can walk through the lions' den unharmed, where elephants lose their appetite for peanuts, and a snake charmer would be out of a job. The only formidable inhabitant of this regenerated jungle is a man with hammer and saw and a mouthful of nails, and even he does not seem very dangerous. This man's duties are varied. The other day he sat astride a wooden famework of curious pattern, into which he drove ten-penny nails with vigorous blows.

"This is the skeleton of an elephant." he said in response to a query from a chance caller. "This is his backbone that I'm sitting on."

The visitor looked up wonderingly at the razor-edged vertebræ on which the man balanced himself in evident discom-"Where is the rest of him?" was fort. asked. "He isn't all backbone, is he?"

"Oh, dear no," said the man. "His skin is soaking in a vat in there in the next room, those pillars and posts and crossbeams are the rest of his bones, and after a while I'm going to complete his anatomy by winding the framework round with cord and padding it with tow. He'll be a remarkably fine specimen when I get his skin stretched into place. It is one of the best hides we ever handled, notwithstanding a multitude of mistakes in the dressing. We got it only a few days ago. old fellow was a show elephant. He died on the road down in Texas and the manager sent him up here to be stuffed. It is a pretty tough job, too. The people who performed the autopsy were not at all competent to sit in the capacity of coroner on an elephant that is destined to shine in a museum, and they bungled the carving

"An elephant is not like a cat. There are At the ordinary rate of progress the original plan, even under favorable conditions, would hardly be completed in ten years.

The canal was opened June 17, 1895. In that year the actual commerce for the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek was 7,533,594 tons, estimated to be worth \$203,707,376.

Just how much this commerce has increased since that time, and, hence, of just what value the canal has been, there are no statistics to show. In fact, until within a few months no effort has been made to get any statistics bearing on the subject.

Last summer the army engineers in charge of the river and harbor improvements requested the New York Central Railroad

together again.

"He must have been pretty big," said
the visitor, standing a little to one side
and surveying the improvised skeleton

"Well," said the man, facetiously, "he "Well," said the man, facetiously, "he had his growth. Of course, I don't claim that he was a match for that giant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass., nor even for some elephants in our own museums, but that is nothing to his discredit. The Cambridge chap is the largest in the country, and just because this fellow did not come up to the champion in bulk and stature is no sign his life was a failure. And he was fully matured in point of price, too. I shall charge \$000 just for mounting him, and by the time the owner gets him back home and set up in a permanent showroom he will be worth \$2,000 or \$3,000.

"Some dead elephants are worth more

and set up in a permanent showroom he will be worth \$2,000 or \$3,000.

"Some dead elephants are worth more than live ones. I guess it is that way with all animals, even to men. Take that group of Rocky Mountain goats, for instance." The man dismounted from his anatomical platform and led the way to the opposite side of the room, where several dusty animals were posing for each other in graceful and becoming attitudes. "Alive, those goats were not worth \$5 a head," he continued, but the piece as it stands now would easily bring \$300. Group work always comes high. It is much more difficult than individual mounting. I have had men employed here who could achieve excellent results so long as they confined their endeavors to single pieces, but if I let them try their hand at a collection they let them try their hand at a concentration they were sure to spoil the whole effect. They seemed totally unable to grasp the possi-bilities of any picture suggested to them. "It takes a real artist to arrange a num-ber of stuffed animals in such relation to "It takes a real artist to arrange a number of stuffed animals in such relation to each other that the scene will convey meaning to the observer. I can count on the fingers of my two hands the number of set pieces in the country that have life in them and are really artistic. The best of these is a family of orang-outangs in a Washington museum. That is a masterpiece of the taxidermist's art and is worth \$3,000 at the very lowest calculation. Another excellent achievement in this line is a group of orang-outangs located in New York. Of course, these things are not in the market, but if financial difficulties should necessitate putting them up for sale the New York specimen would be cheap at \$2,000.

"Any taxidermist that is really competent doesn't have to spend much time in blowing his own horn, because the trade will be out looking for kim instead of his having to drum up the trade. So far as quantity is concerned America beats the world in taxidermic work. When it comes to quality we fall by the wayside, according to a number of foreign crities, but with the exception of a few rare specimens in

to quality we fall by the wayside, according to a number of foreign critics, but with the exception of a few rare specimens in Continental museums, they have no grounds on which to base their claims of superiority. For one thing, the general run of European taxideriny is different from American. There, the average sportsman cares to preserve only the horis of his victim while here he wants the whole head, or more likely, the whole body of the animal slain. The difference in public tasts calls for a constant exercise of general skill on the part of the American taxidermist which is demanded of the foreign workman only occasionally.

which is demanded of the foreign workman only occasionally
"New York, of course, gets the built of American trade, although the largest house in the country is located at Rochester. They do an enormous business there I stopped over for a day last mouth on ray way home from Buffalo and they had on hand then ready for mounting 15,000 mammals, birds, falses and reptiles There were lot languatures, no tiggers, he suplainable. Incimately of time important attitude
"Naturally motive American au
and birds are our econglose For
point of number, come those and
longle and after them parents cale,
and other homelooks pace. These do The empt work is now that continues at one The empt work is now; that and term does a continue to the empt of a for that is the anty thing that same that is to the total and term of a continue written to take from a markets.